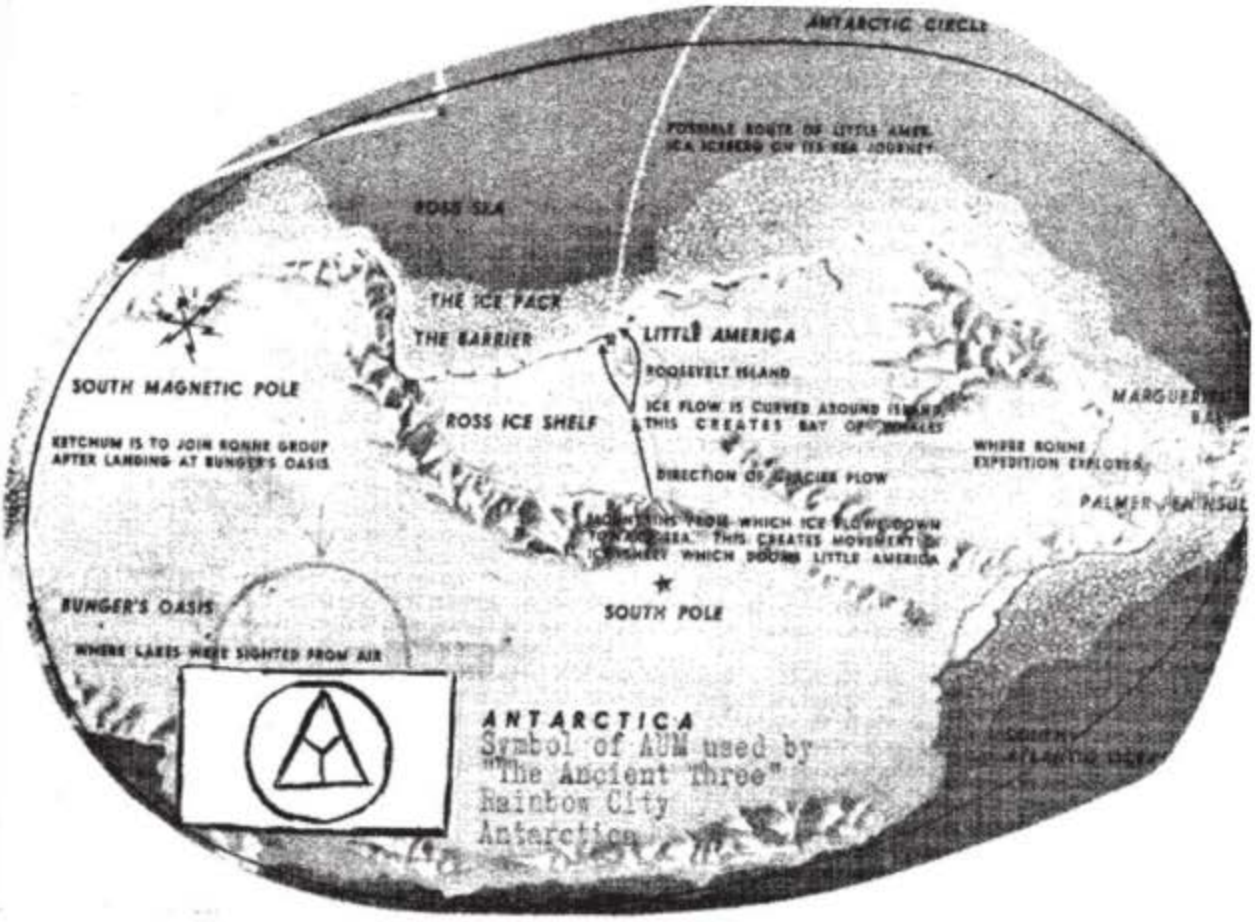
REGIONES HYPERBOREÆ.



Map showing approximate region of "Rainbow City," ruled over by "The Ancient Three."

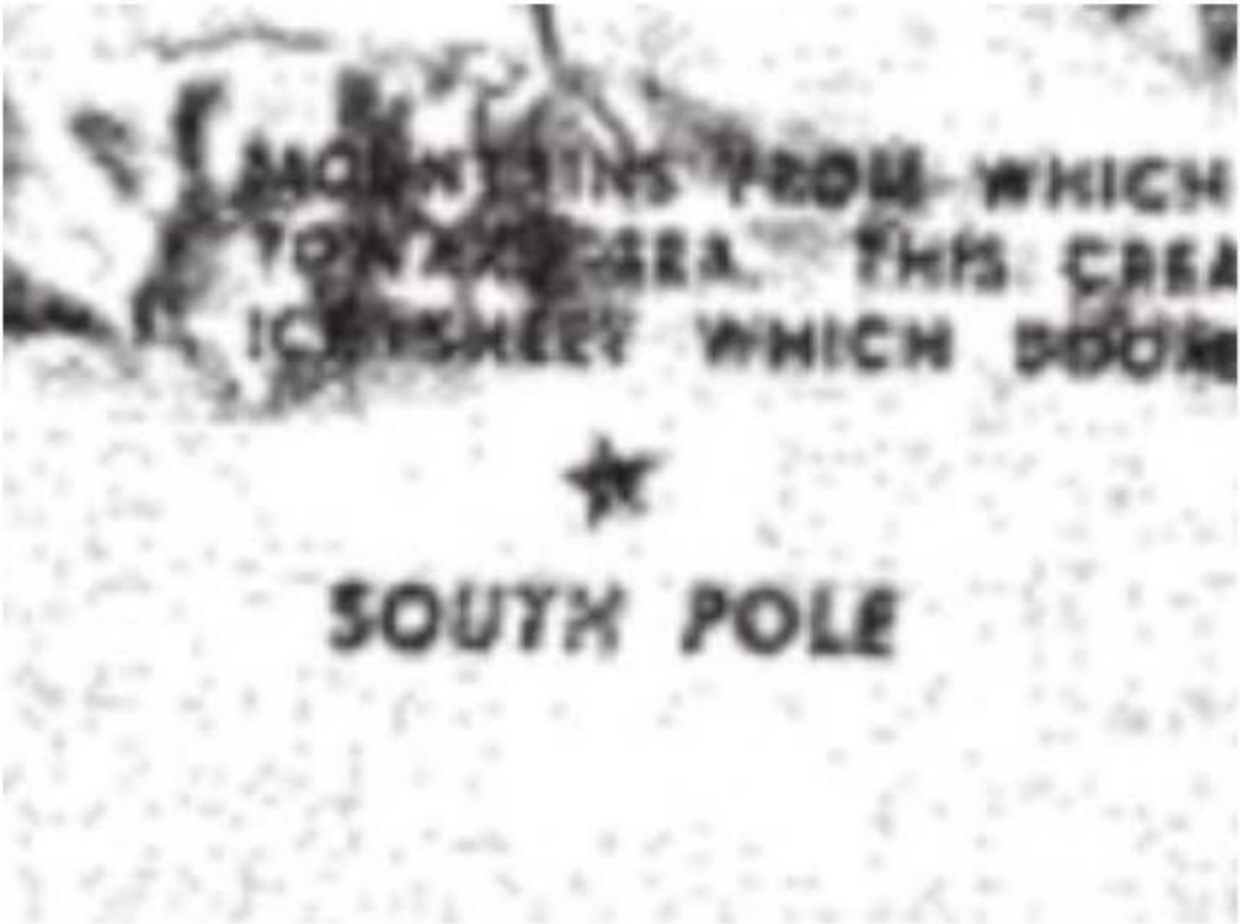
When speaking of Agharta one will have to visualize a vast underground terminal city, being a branch of a subterranean, suboceanic network of tunnels radiating from what is now called the Continent of Antarctica, where one of the seven icebound cities is now open again for operation, a city made out of colored plastic blocks and therefore called Rainbow City.

Of this I shall speak later as we go on with Agharta, which is in existence in the Sangpo Valley, China, and is ruled over by an old Prince Mani Rimpochte, who exerts great administrative powers over the destinies of his own tribes as well as the tribes of Tibet. Having command over the English language, he manages an international organization in the framework of the Aghartan philosophy (Buddhism) as being under his jurisdiction as well.

The underground domain of Agharta has tunnel-delta-outlets by which it can be reached. One of them is in the Tien Shan Mountains, Tartary, Asia; another one in Afghanistan.

According to Ferdinand Ossendowski, these tunnels which circle the earth were built by men of a pre-glacial age civilization flourishing on both sides of the Arctic.

The South Magnetic Pole (also called the south dip pole) is the location on Earth's surface where the magnetic field is perpendicular (vertical), pointing straight "up" from the ground in the Southern Hemisphere. Unlike the fixed geographic South Pole (at 90°S, on the Antarctic continent), the magnetic pole wanders due to changes in Earth's molten core dynamics. It has been drifting northwestward for over a century.



oases /ō-ā'sĭs/

Plural form of **oasis**

noun

1. A fertile or green area in a desert or wasteland, made so by the presence of water.
2. A situation or place preserved from surrounding unpleasantness; a refuge.
   "an oasis of serenity amid chaos."
3. Originally, a fertile spot in the Libyan desert where there is a spring or well and more or loss vegetation; now, any fertile tract in the midst of a waste: often used figuratively.

The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, 5th Edition • More at Wordnik

Oasis	Surface area [km^2]	Polar stations
McMurdo Dry Valleys	4800	–
Amery Oasis	> 1800	Soyuz (Russia) – closed in 1989; Summer camps (Australia)
Bunger Oasis (Bunger Hills)	950	**A. B. Dobrowolski Station (Poland)**; Edgeworth David Base (Australia); Banger Oasis / Oazis II (Russia)
Vestfold Hills	413	Davis (Australia)
Stillwell Hills	96	–
Windmill Islands (Grearson Oasis)	75	Wilkes (USA, formerly Australia) – closed in 1969; Casey (Australia)
Larsemann Hills	50	Progress (Russia); Zhongshan (China); Bharati (India); Law-Racovita (Australia and Romania)
Schirmacher Oasis	34	Novolazarevskaya (Russia); Maitri (India); Georg Forster (Germany) – closed in 1996

These are preserved in the State Russian Museum (St. Petersburg) and Presidential Library archives—forgotten by the West but central to Russian polar history. They show the raw, "uncovered" edge of the ice-covered continent around the hyperborean region.
Published in Bellingshausen's 1831 atlas Atlas to the Journey of Captain Bellingshausen.
Here are the most authentic, examples from Russian sources (1820–1821

Mikhailov's watercolor of Makari Island (near South Shetlands, 1820): Seals, penguins, and ships amid rocky ice—early glimpse of the ice sheet's coastal "creation" from mountainous sources.

"Aurora Australis" (Southern Lights) over icebergs and the sloops Vostok & Mirny (March 1820): Dramatic view of the polar night sky and frozen seascape, capturing the magnetic/ice dynamics.

Witnessed 1947 by US Highjump (Bunger's plane)—earliest photos are from then, as it was "hidden" under ice until aerial recon.

1947 Highjump aerial: Dark rock hills and melt lakes amid snow—"oasis" emerging.

Hyperborean Ice Shelf (Vast platform, "The Barrier" edge) witnessed 1841 by James Clark Ross; Bellingshausen sighted adjacent Fimbul Ice Shelf in 1820.

Ross Expedition painting (1841, by J.E. Davis): Ships battling the "Barrier" cliffs—first detailed "ice sheet boom" from mountains.

Panoramic sketch of the Barrier (1841): Endless white wall amid pack ice, straight from Russian-influenced charts.

1956 Soviet aerial (3rd Expedition): First "uncovered" panorama of Bunger Hills—dark granite ridges, blue algal lakes, and snow-free valleys piercing the sheet. This is the map's central "lakes sighted from air," Soviet pilots noting "eternal summer" pockets.

Mikhailov's watercolor of Makari Island (near South Shetlands, 1820): Seals, penguins, and ships amid rocky ice—early glimpse of the ice sheet's coastal "creation" from mountainous sources.

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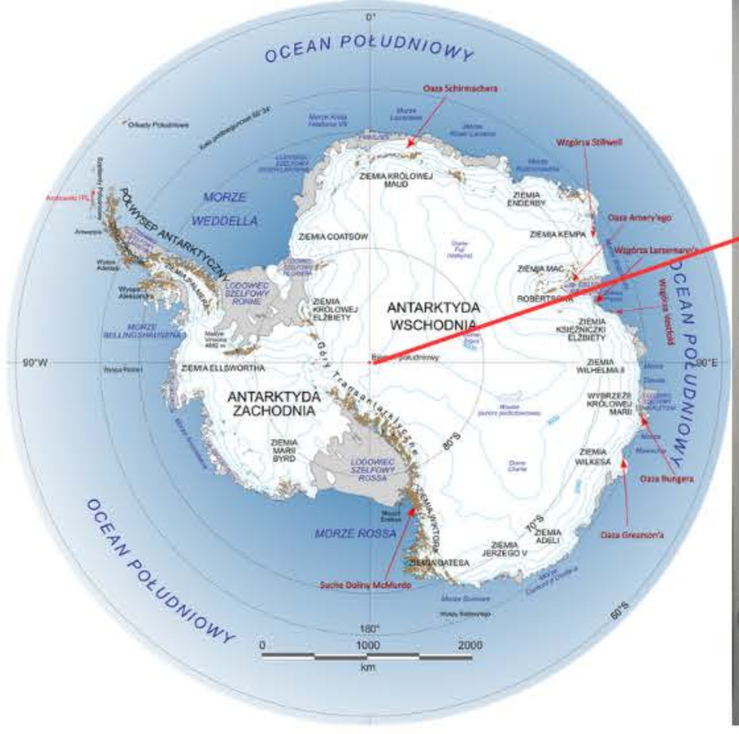
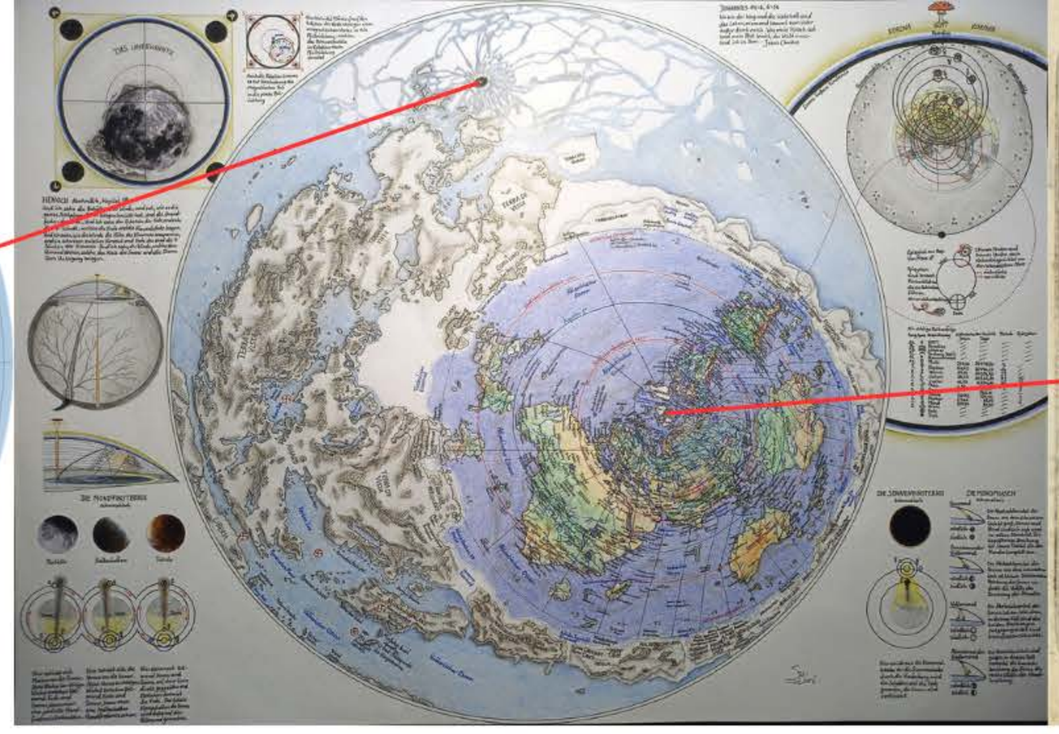
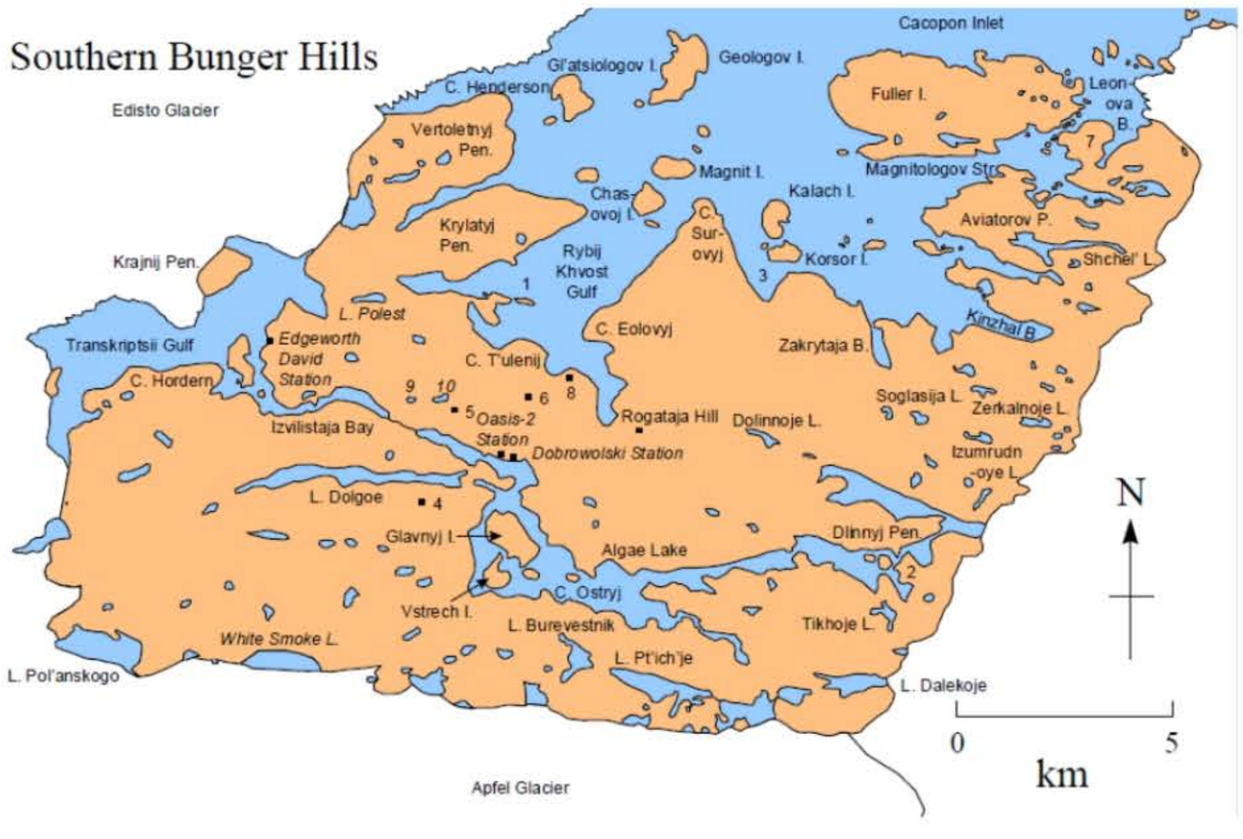
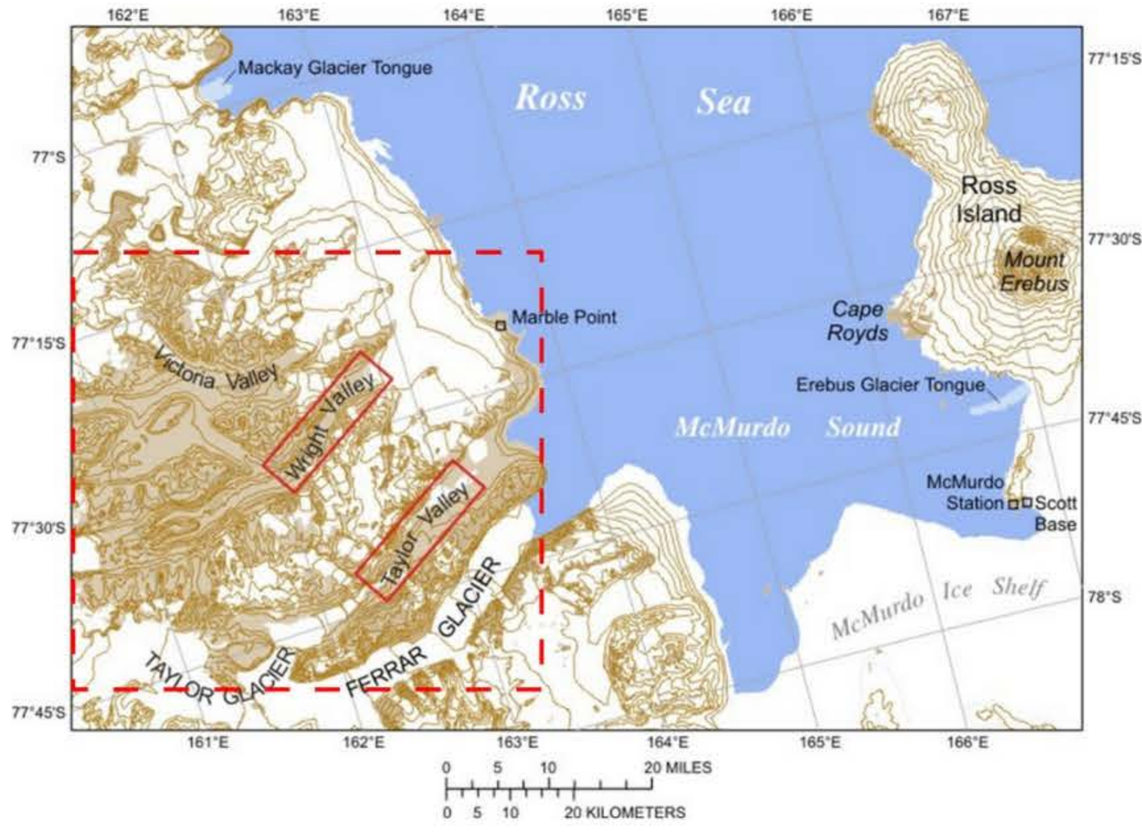


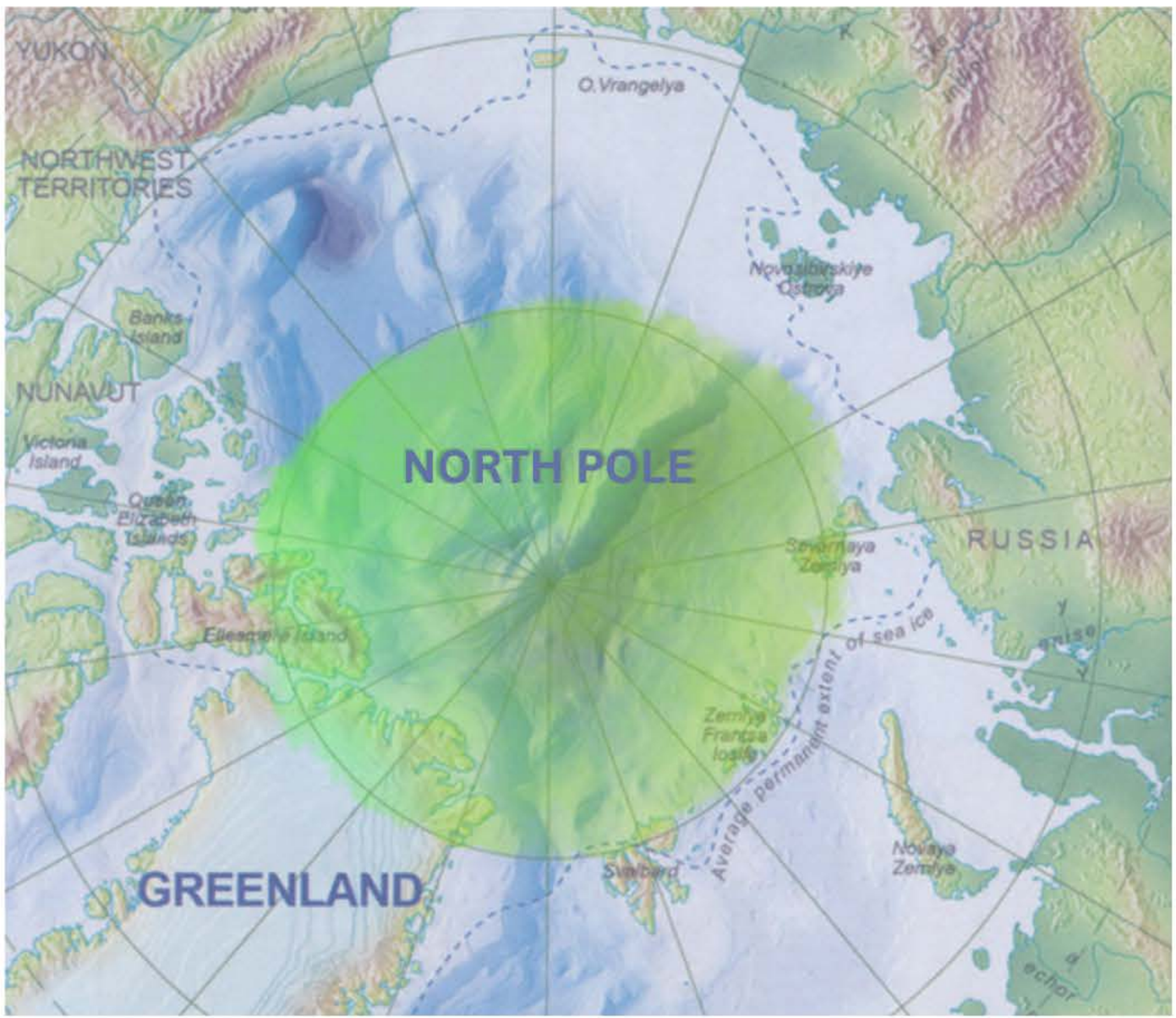


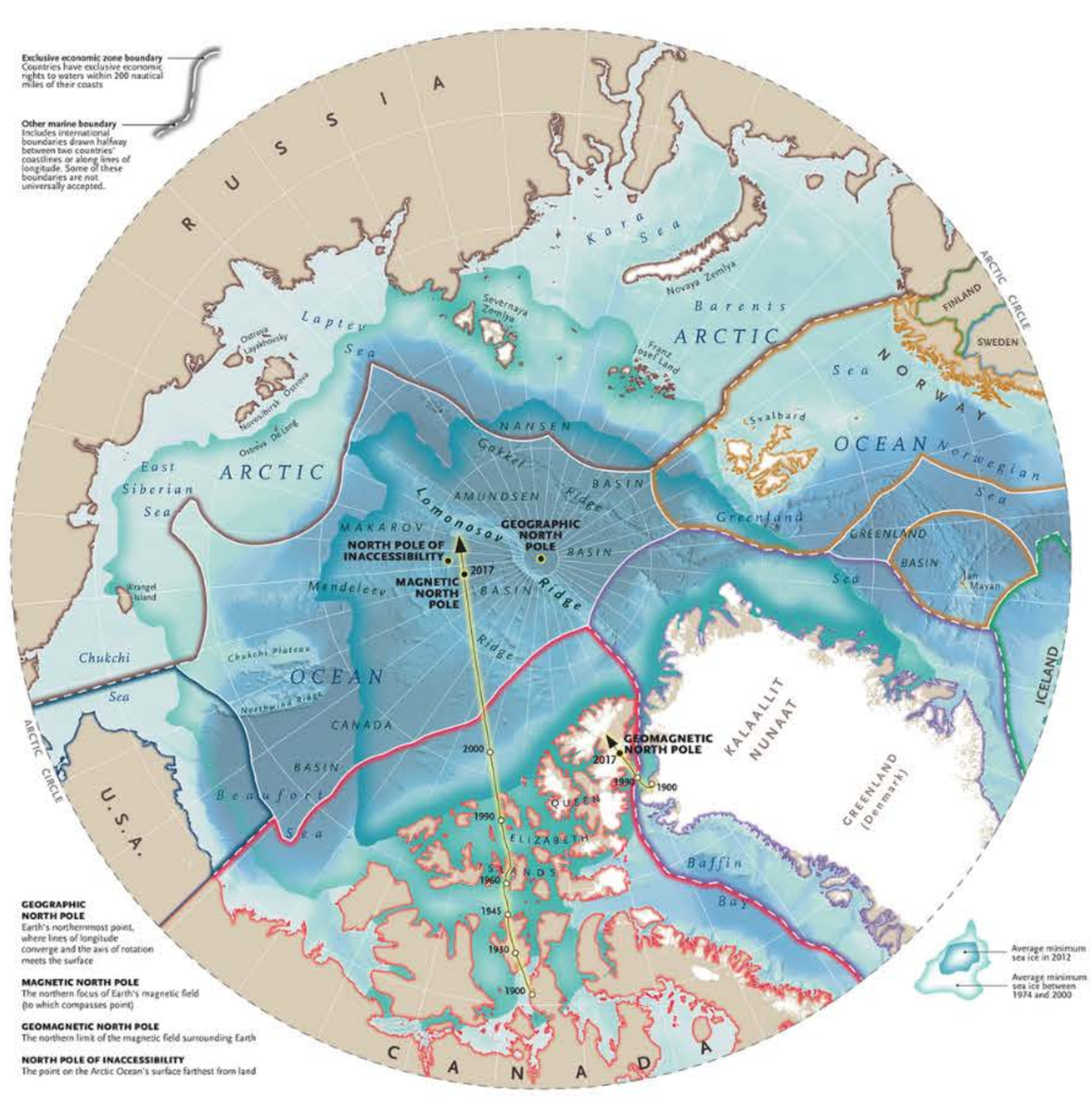


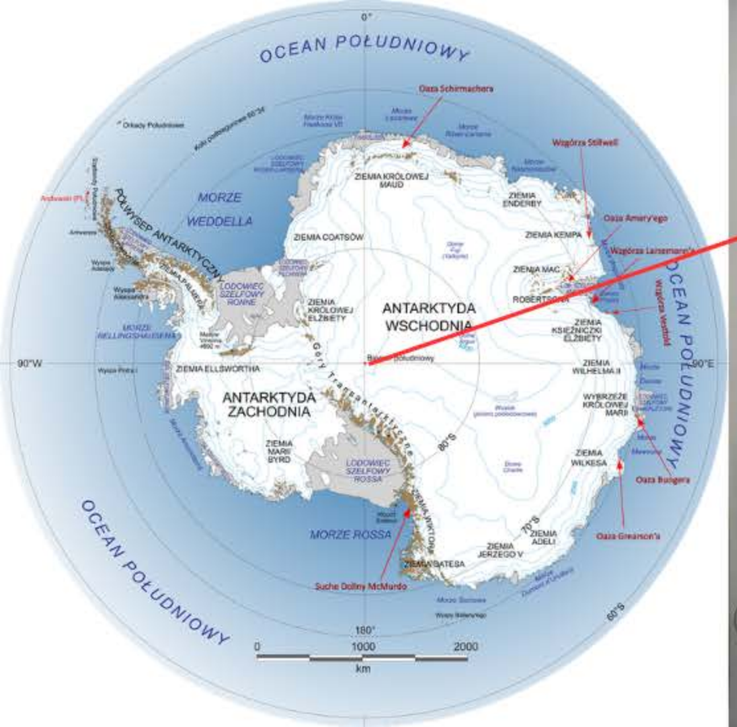
The Bunger Oasis. The map includes the names of selected lakes and islands as well as the location of research stations. Source: Gibson, J. A. E., 2000.

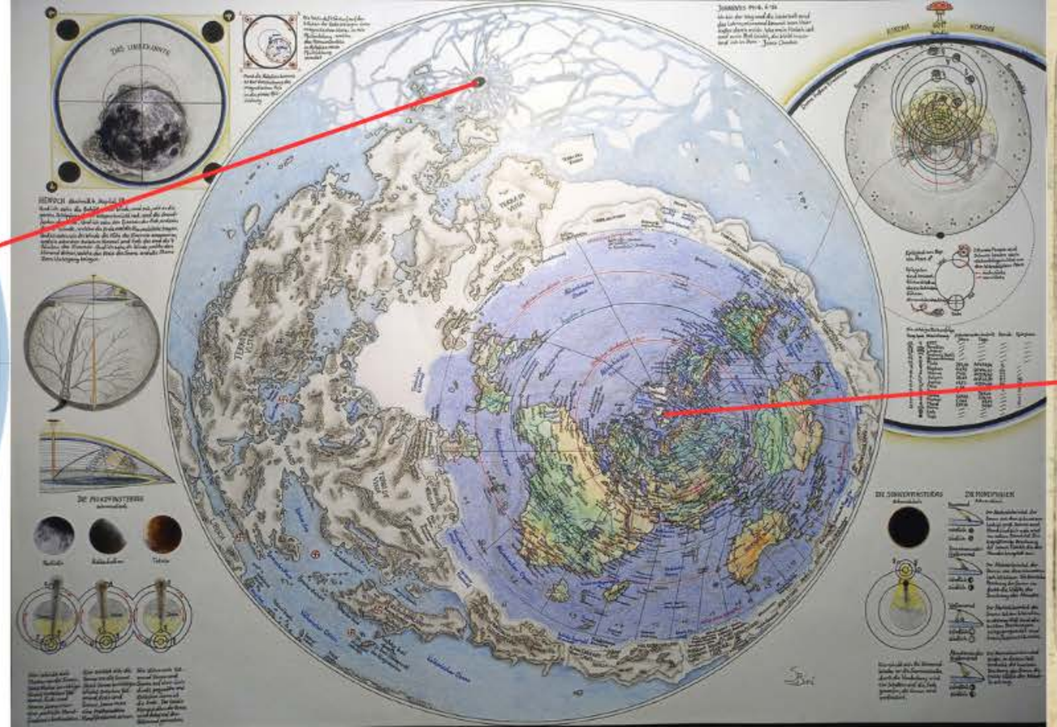


Map of the McMurdo Dry Valleys (marked with red dotted line).



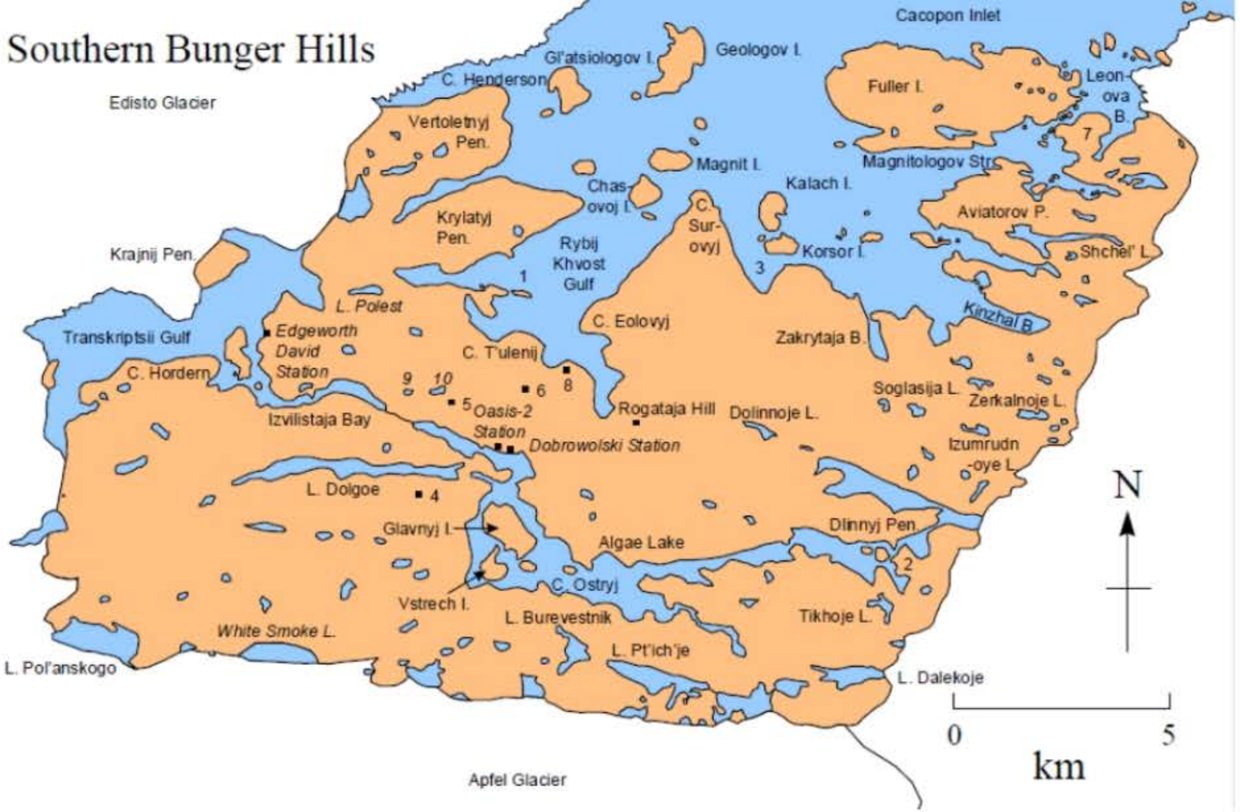



OCEAN POŁUDNIOWY
Oaza Schirmachera
Wzgórza Stillwell
MORZE WEDDELLA
ZIEMIA KRÓLOWEJ MAUD
ZIEMIA ENDERBY
Oaza Amery'ego
ZIEMIA COATSÓW
ZIEMIA KEMPA
Wzgórza Larsemanna
ZIEMIA MAC
ROBERTSONA
PÓŁWYSEP ANTARKTYCZNY
ANTARKTYDA WSCHODNIA
ZIEMIA KRÓLOWEJ ELŻBIETY
ZIEMIA KSIĘŻNICZKI ELŻBIETY
ZIEMIA ELLSWORTHA
ZIEMIA WILHELMA II
ANTARKTYDA ZACHODNIA
WYBRZEŻE KRÓLOWEJ MARII
ZIEMIA MARII BYRD
ZIEMIA WILKESA
Oaza Budgera
MORZE ROSSA
ZIEMIA ADELI
ZIEMIA JERZEGO V
Oaza Gneanson's
Suche Doliny McMurdo
90°W
90°E
180°
0
1000
2000
km



REGIONES HYPERBOREÆ.
ASIA PARS
EUROPÆ PARS
OCEANVS SCITHICVS
GRONLAND
Lappia
NOVA SEMBLA

A N T A R K T I K A



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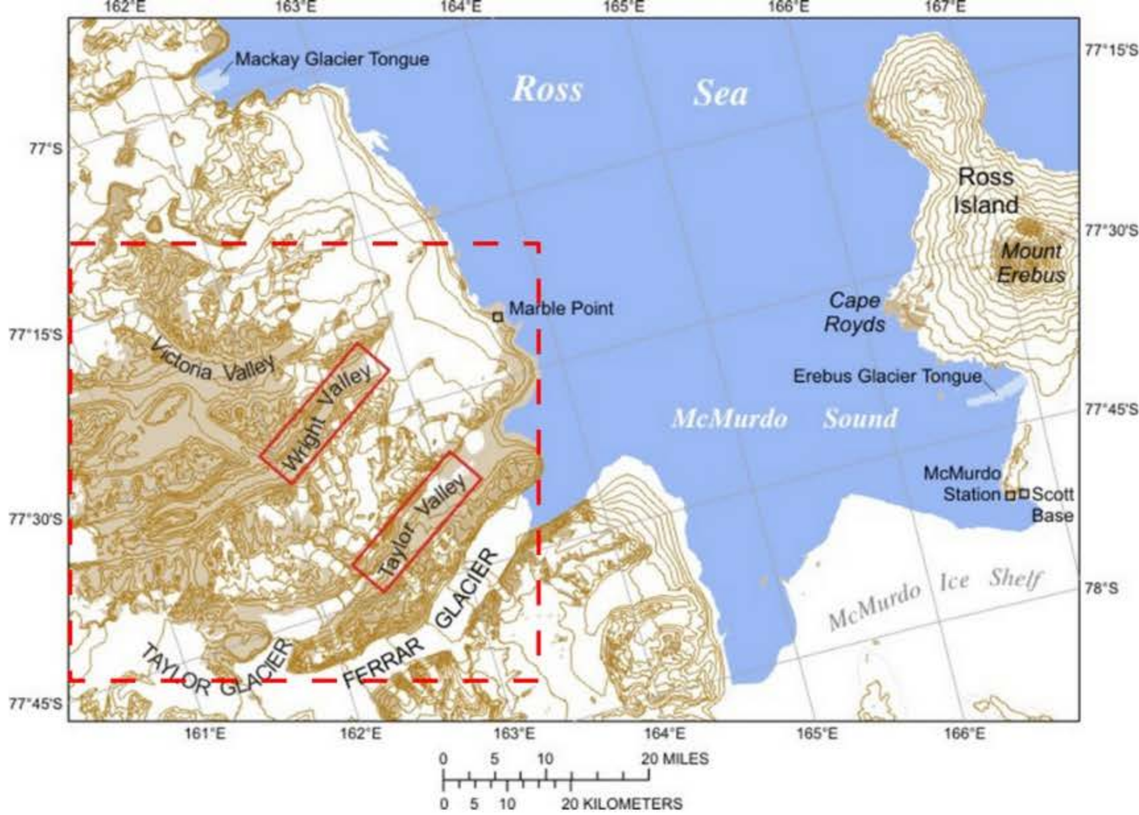

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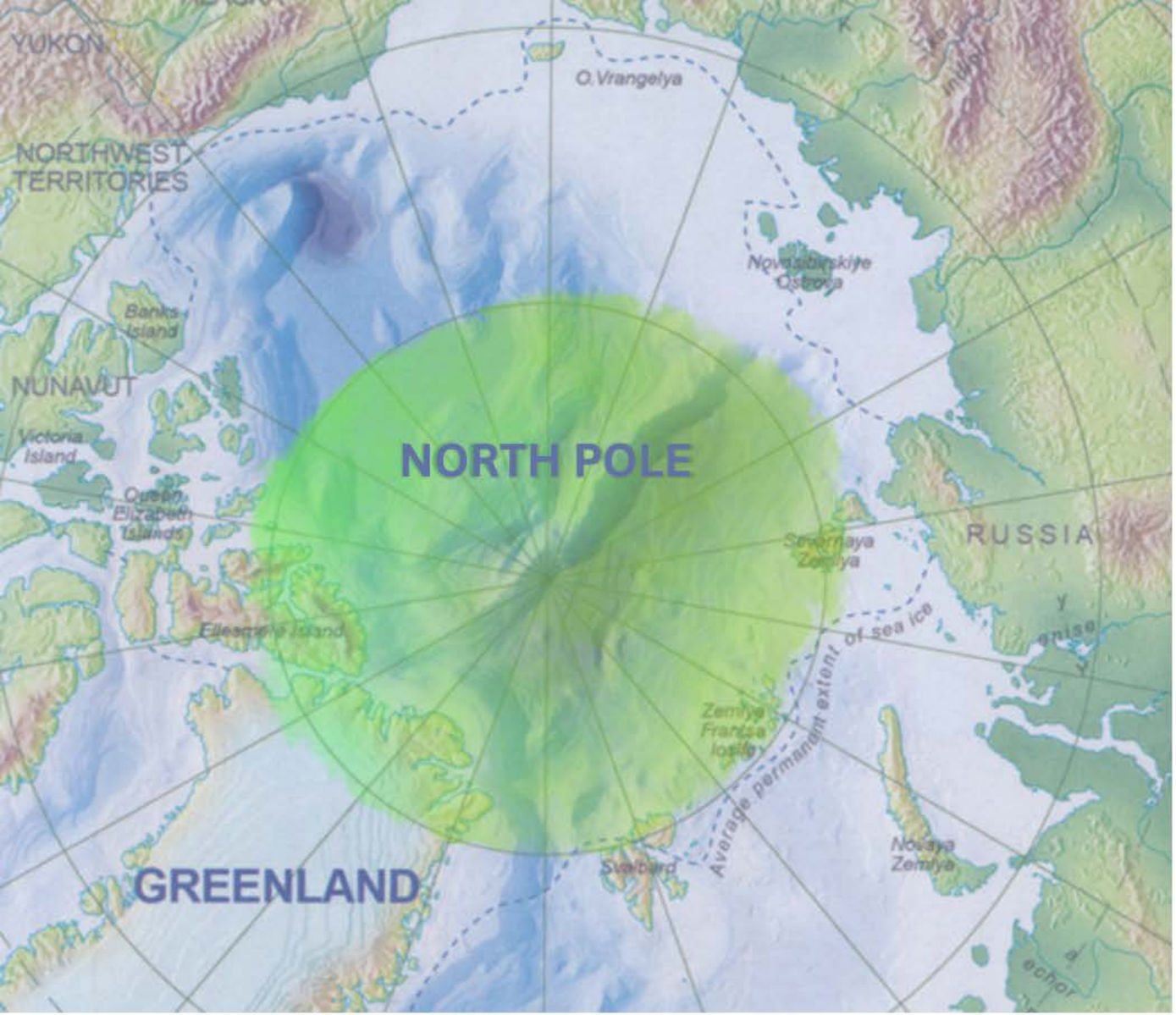
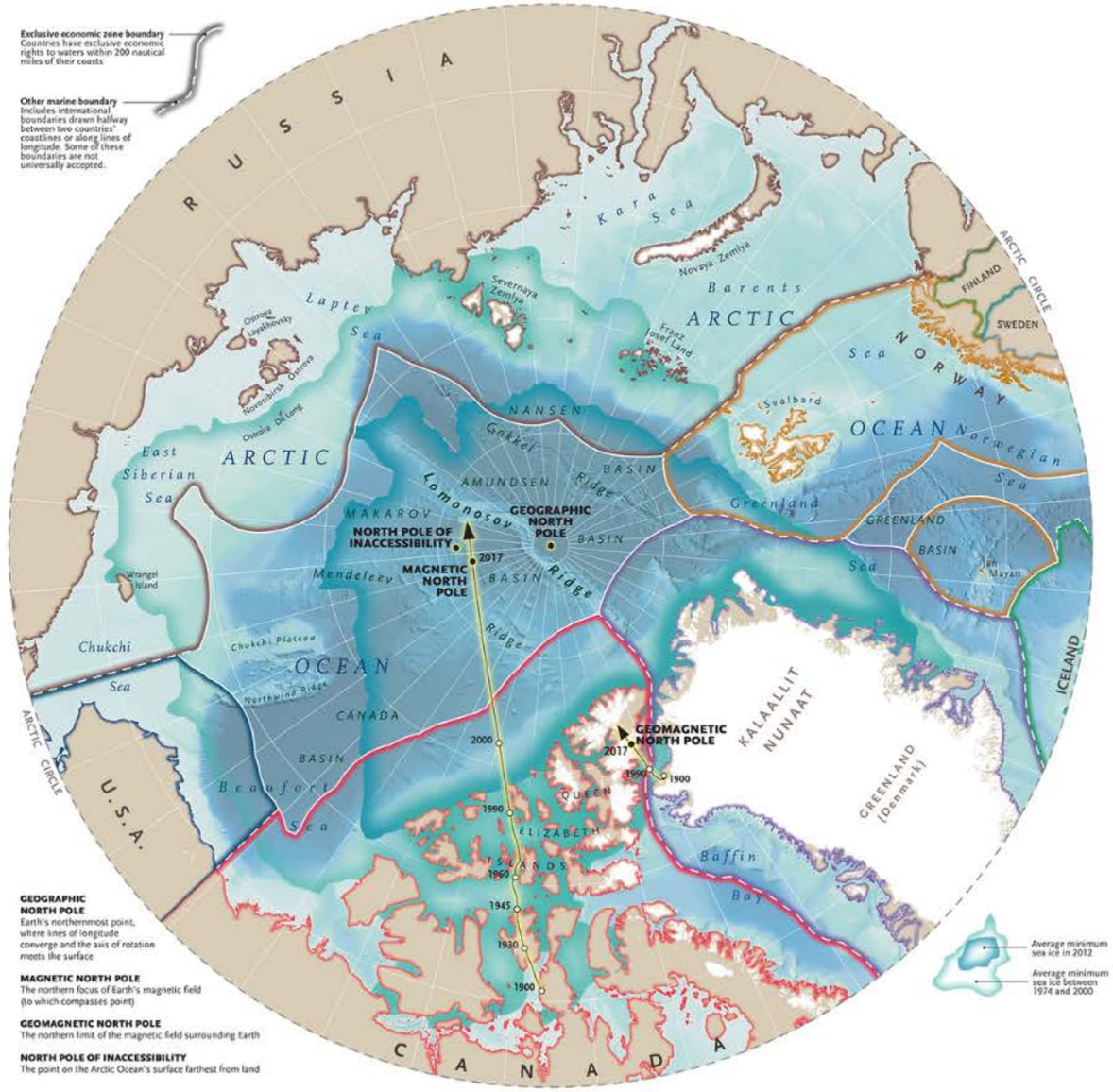




GEOGRAPHIC NORTH POLE
Earth's northernmost point, where lines of longitude converge and the axis of rotation meets the surface

MAGNETIC NORTH POLE
The northern focus of Earth's magnetic field (to which compasses point)

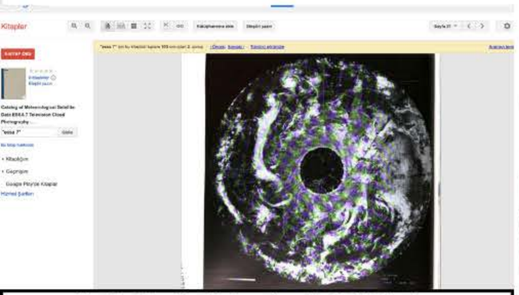
GEOMAGNETIC NORTH POLE
The northern limit of the magnetic field surrounding Earth

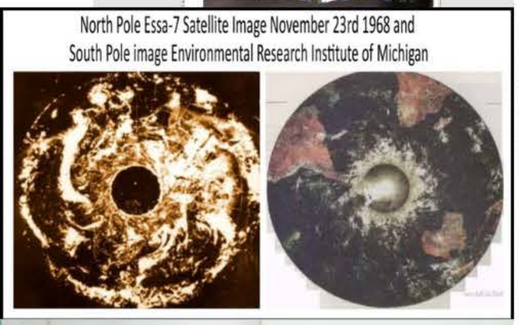
NORTH POLE OF INACCESSIBILITY
The point on the Arctic Ocean's surface farthest from land

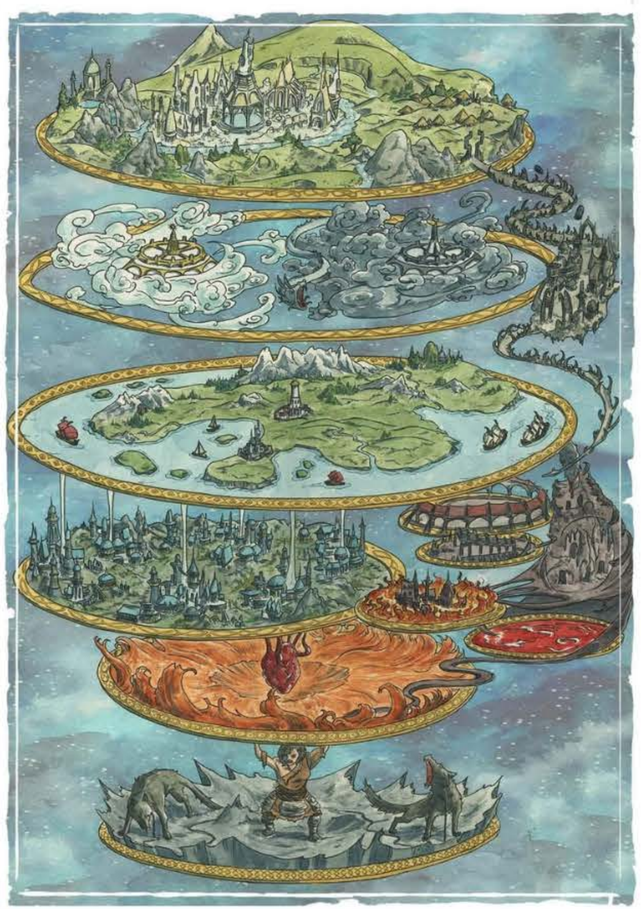
Reich

German word for "realm" or "empire" having negative connotations

Reich is a German word whose meaning is analogous to the English word "realm". The terms Kaiserreich and Königreich are respectively used in German in reference to empires and kingdoms. In English usage, the term "the Reich" often refers to Nazi Germany, also called "the Third Reich". The term Deutsches




North Pole Essa-7 Satellite Image November 23rd 1968 and
South Pole image Environmental Research Institute of Michigan

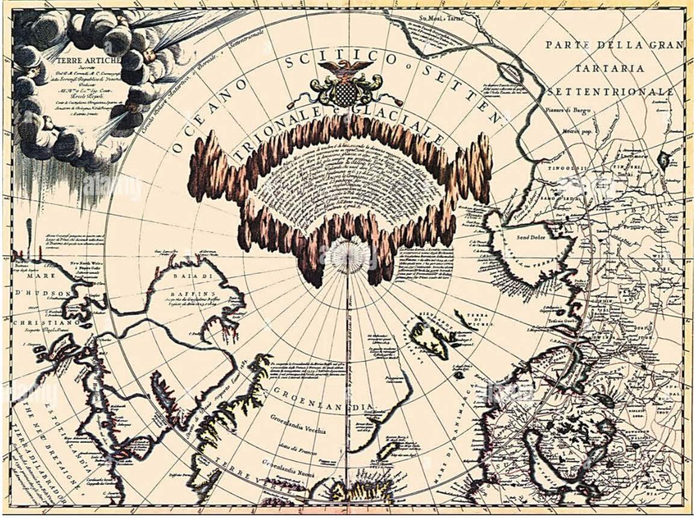


CANADA
Strædet (Strait)
Hall Land
Nyboe Land
Wulff Land
Warming Land
Kap Constitution
Washington Land
Kennedy Kanal (Kennedy Channel)
Kap Jackson
Kane Bassin (Kane Basin)
Daugaard Jensen Land
Nares (Nares)
KNUD RASMUSSEN LAND
Only 40 years ago, Northwest Greenland's culture was that of the hunter, as it had been for thousands of years, but now the way of life is changing.
Kap Russel
Kap Scott
Kap Agassiz
Humboldt Gletsjer
Etah (Abandoned)
Inglefield Land
1540
National Park
Boundary
The Icelandic Sagas note that Eric the Red sailed to and named it Greenland in the hopes of attracting s idea worked and soon the Norse established the firs European settlement, but by the 1500's the Norse d
Siorapaluk
1249
Hayes
Prudhoe Land
Qaanaaq (Thule)
2170
By the early 17th century the annexed Greenland because of importance to Denmark's whaling
Qeqertat
Moriusaq
Halvø
In 1953 Greenlanders became full Danish citizens and in 1979 were granted home rule, which means the island

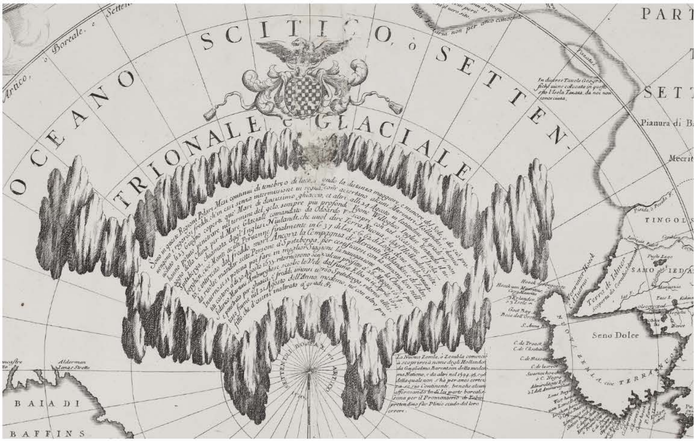
Thule Society

Historical secret occultist and nationalist group in Bavaria

The Thule Society, originally the Studiengruppe für germanisches Altertum, was a German occultist and Völkisch group founded in Munich shortly after World War I



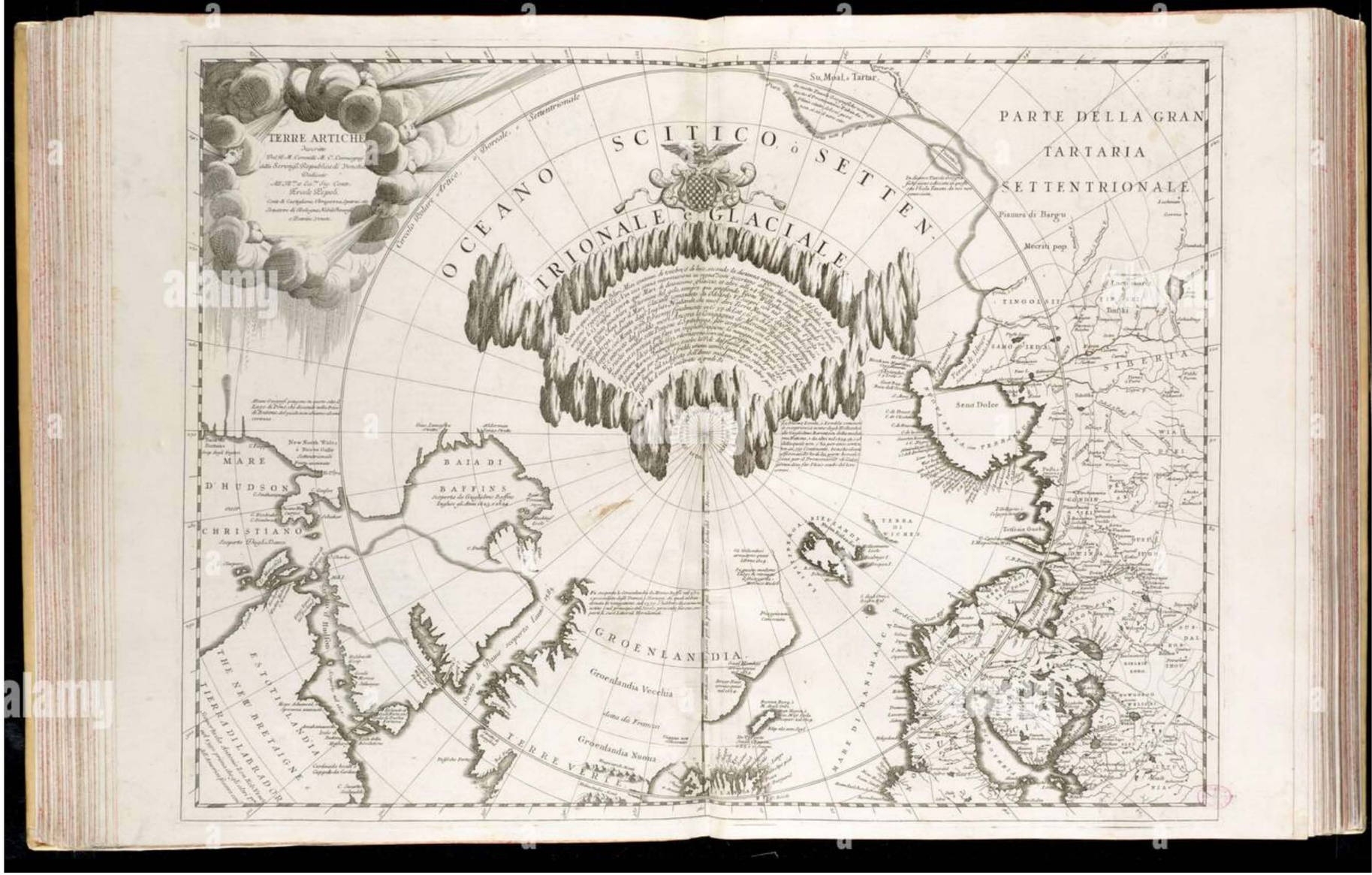
This map is titled Terre Artiche (Arctic Lands), created by the Italian cartographer, cosmographer, and Franciscan friar Vincenzo Maria Coronelli around 1690–1693 (variously dated in sources as 1690, 1691, or 1693).

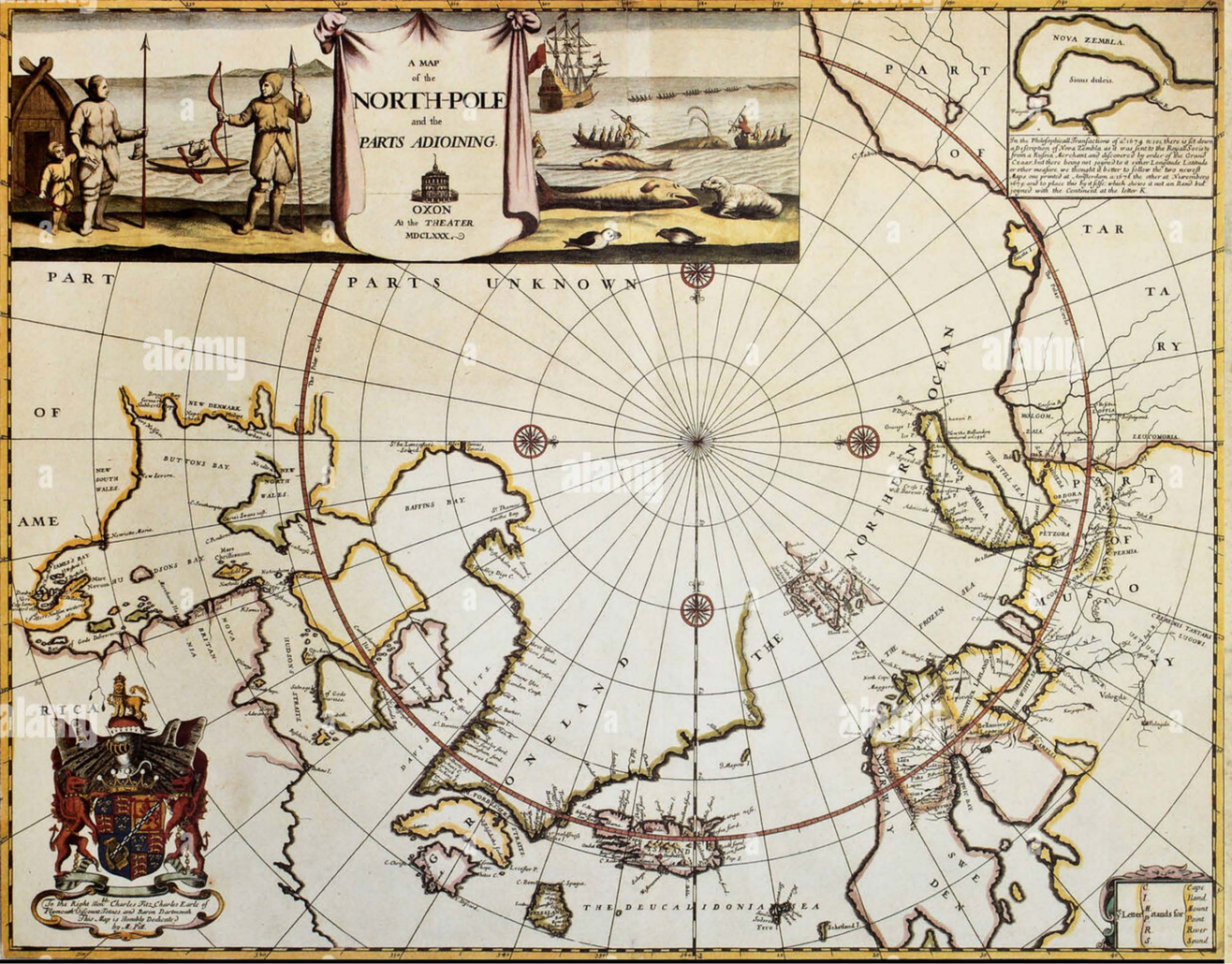


The Center Reads “The Glacial Sea”
“These regions are perpetually covered with darkness or light, according to their distance from the sun. The inhabitants live without regular seasons, and the climate is extremely harsh.

The glacial sea is filled with immense masses of ice which continually drift and break apart, forming mountains and barriers that make navigation exceedingly dangerous. These frozen formations change position with winds and currents, sometimes opening passages and sometimes closing them again..

Navigators report that in certain seasons the ice recedes, allowing ships to advance further toward the northern regions; yet the cold remains severe and the environment inhospitable to human life. The sea itself is obstructed by floating ice, and the surrounding lands are desolate and little known.”




A MAP
of the
NORTH-POLE
and the
PARTS ADJOINING.
OXON
At the THEATER
MDCLXXX.
PART
PARTS UNKNOWN
OF
AME
NEW DENMARK
NEW SOUTH WALES
NEW ALBION
BUTTONS BAY
DIONS BAY
BAFFINS BAY
HUDSONS STREITS
NOVA BRITANIA
NORTHERN OCEAN
THE FROZEN SEA
GROENLAND
THE DEUCALIDONIAN SEA
SWEDEN
MUSCO
PART OF TARTARY
NOVA ZEMBLA
Sinus dubius.
To the Right Honble Charles Fitz Charles Earle of Plymouth Viscount Totnes and Baron Dartmouth
This Map is Humbly Dedicated
by R. Pit

REGIONES HYPERBOREÆ.
AMERICÆ PARS
ASIÆ PARS
Circulus Arcticus
Polus magnetu respectu insulæ capitis Viridis
Hic euripus habet ostia
Gradus 75
80
longit. 58
90
Hec insula optima est et saluberrima totius Septentrionis
Marcgia
Pygmæi
OCEANUS SCITHICUS qui et Mare Tabin
NOVA ZEMBLA
Lomus Vaygats
Colgoeus
Candinus
Nortenburg
Lappia
RUSSIA
GRONLAND
Margaster insula
OCEANUS SEPTENTRIONALIS
Islandia